

[Paston (Jamer)]

[Eastern Tour]



THE

Salisbury Guide.

[PRICE ONE SHILLING.]





THE
SALISBURY GUIDE:

Giving an ACCOUNT of the
Antiquities of OLD SARUM,

And of the ancient and present State of
The City of NEW SARUM:

Its Fairs, Markets, Trade, religious and charitable Foundations, the Cathedral, and the most remarkable Monuments therein.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

An Accurate Description of STONEHENGE; also an Account of WILTON, AMESBURY, LONGFORD, and FONTHILL Houses; pointing out whatever is most valuable and worthy Attention in each: With the Times of the coming in, and going out, of POSTS, COACHES, MACHINES, CARRIERS, &c. Interspersed with many curious and useful Particulars, very necessary to be known by every one frequenting the City, on Business, or Pleasure.

The SECOND EDITION, corrected.

SALISBURY:

Printed and Sold by E. EASTON. 1771.



P R E F A C E.

FEW Places in ENGLAND merit a particular Description more than SALISBURY, and its neighbourhood; few can boast of such antient and venerable Remains as OLD SARUM, and STONEHENGE; and fewer of so noble and magnificent a Palace, as that of WILTON-HOUSE; not to mention the elegant Seats of the Duke of QUEENSBERRY, the Earl of RADNOR, and WILLIAM BECKFORD, Esq; nor the unrivalled Beauty of our Cathedral, with the extent of the City, the number of inhabitants, the spaciousness of our Streets, our Trade, &c.

How

vi P R E F A C E

How pleasing and inviting soever the subject is, it is something remarkable, that of the many ingenious men to be found in SALISBURY, none of them have hitherto done justice to its History and Antiquities. Neither would the Editor presume, amid this general Silence, to offer any thing to the Public eye, was he not encouraged thereto by a MS. in his possession, drawn up by the late Mr. FRANCIS PRICE, Surveyor to the Cathedral: In the composition of this Mr. PRICE was assisted by some Gentlemen well acquainted with the Subject; however as he did not live to perfect it, many Errors remained in his draught; these have been carefully corrected, and the defective Parts supplied by some Gentlemen, to whose advice and assistance the public are obliged for the

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P R E F A C E. vii

SALISBURY Guide, which otherwise had remained in oblivion.

The Reader will find an accurate Account of OLD SARUM, and an Epitome of INIGO JONES's, and Dr. STUKELEY's, Description of STONEHENGE, in a clear and intelligible manner; with many of the Curiosities at WILTON-HOUSE; and a number of interesting and useful particulars, not generally known, and consequently entertaining both to the residents in the County, as well as to Strangers, who may resort to SALISBURY, either on business, or pleasure.

In this second Edition, considerable Improvements have been made. Besides an account of Fonthill-House, that part relating to the CATHEDRAL, has been much enlarged.

T H E



THE

Salisbury Guide.

SECT. I.

Of OLD SARUM.

FROM a view of the present State of Old Sarum, the Subject perhaps may appear extremely jejune and unimportant. That it once had a beautiful Cathedral, was the residence of a feudal Earl, whose power was little short of regal; that it had a Bishop with numbers of Clergy, and multitudes daily flocking to it for Devotion and protection, will be believed but by those who are acquainted with its History: yet to behold it at this day stript of its buildings, the very foundations of them erased, its walls, its pristine strength, and glory the mock of our modern and polite age, will shew to all the instability of sublunary things, and consequently their real value; we shall view the improvements of our times in a modest light, not knowing how far they may be surpassed in some future period.

A skilful Architect* who surveyed Old Sarum a few years ago, gives us the most probable conjectures on its antient situation and state, in the following Observations.

This antient Fortrefs seems to have been formed upon the extreme end, or termination of a hill, which commands an extensive prospect: from this it was separated by the removal of vast Quantities of Earth, and thereby reduced to the circular Figure it now is. The whole work occupies a Space of near 2000 feet, diameter; but the antient City stood to the South-west of the Castle, and, as it were, under its Ramparts. The Castle was fortified by a deep Intrinchment, with a very strong wall upon its inner Rampart, consisting of flint, chalk, and rubble, cased on the outside with hewn stone, as may be seen by a part still remaining towards the North. It had two entrances, the principal towards the South-west, guarded by a Mole without, but so near it, as to admit but of a very narrow Passage. The other was to the South-east, for bringing water to the Garrison from the river Avon, which runs through the Vale below, at the distance of about half a mile.

Near, and towards the North of this last mentioned entrance, are seen part of the foundations of the Old Church; likewise the traces of many other Buildings, which very probably were the habitations of the Bishop and Clergy. This large Space was divided into parts by intrinchments, with ramparts thrown up. At the Centre of the large Area, bounded by the pre-

* The late Mr. PRICE, Surveyor to the Cathedral of Salisbury, in his *Observations on that Church*, 1753.

ceding



ceding intrenchment, there is another inclosure, guarded with a deep intrenchment and very high rampart inwards, having upon its Summit the visible traces of a wall, with the remains of a portal towards the South-east, and of a watch tower towards the North-west; which may therefore be reckoned the Citadel. Here also are discovered the foundations of ruined Structures. From the said Watch-tower which overlooks the Church, and that Quarter inhabited by the Clergy, we need not doubt, but the Soldiers were more immediately troublesome, by the frequent Insults, Riots, and Irregularities they committed; which, added to the other Inconveniences of the Place, were the reasons for the Pope granting his Bull for translating the Church to a more commodious situation. — Thus far Mr. Price.

No mention is made in the preceding Remarks of the founders of Old Sarum, or who gave it the form it now is of; indeed the most plausible opinions on this head are at best so very precarious, that it may be prudence to be silent. Not less uncertainty is there in the derivation of Sarum from the Saxon, *Sorbiodunum*, a dry hill, but which Baxter in his Glossary will have to signify, an angry river; if the name comes from this language, which I much doubt, it is from the verb, *Searan*, to dry.

The antient State of fortification, as practised by the Romans, Saxons and Danes; their skill in Mechanics, and other Arts; and the shapeless Monuments still existing, have been subjects violently agitated by Antiquarians; who after a profusion of erudition and vanity, leave the

matter in its original obscurity. For the truth of this Stricture we may appeal to the disputes concerning Stonehenge.

It is certain that Roman coins have at different times been dug up here, and those of the latter Emperors, which are (many of them) in possession of several Gentlemen of Salisbury; from hence it is concluded that some of those Emperors resided here, which is very probable. Many of them were in this Island, and no doubt visited Old Sarum, where a Roman garrison was constantly maintained. Nay, Johannes Sarisburiensis affirms, that it was called Severia from the Emperor Severus who kept his Court here for some time, which notion Baxter calls putid and groundless, yet full as likely as his—*Angry River*.

Confining ourselves therefore to facts authenticated by History, we shall give an account of the revolutions of Old Sarum, as recorded in our antient Historians.

We find in our early Writers very little recorded of Old Sarum before the year 968, at which Time Edgar convened hither a Parliament, says Bromton, to consider how to provide for the safety of Northumberland against the Danish incursions. It was certainly a place of importance at this time, and after it; for when William the Conqueror made an order, that Bishops Sees should be translated from obscure villages to the best Cities in each Diocese, this was removed from Sherborne to Old Sarum, by Herman. This Prelate laid the foundation of a Cathedral, but died before he had finished it: Osmund his successor was sedulous in completing
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the work, in procuring from all parts a learned Clergy, and a variety of Books; nay so fond of letters was he, and so desirous of their promotion, that Knighton tells us, he did not disdain to write out (printing not being then invented) many Volumes with his own hand, and afterwards bound them up, and illuminated them. According to Godwyn, he dedicated his Church, assisted by Walkeline Bishop of Winchester, and John of Bath, A. D. 1092. The same Author remarks that it seemed an Omen of its short duration, by the steeple the next day being destroyed by Lightning. Roger, who was advanced to this See in 1107, raised Old Sarum to an enviable degree of strength and splendor: the buildings, says Malmesbury, a contemporary writer, were spacious, their appearance beautiful, and the expence very great; he particularly adorned the Church of Sarum, and added so many decorations to it, that it yielded to none, but excelled most religious structures in England. This munificence and zeal of Bishop Roger, which in calmer times would have procured him the title of Benefactor, had now a contrary effect: his fortifying and embellishing the Castles of Sherborn, Devizes, and Sarum, was interpreted as a traiterous proceeding, as forming places of Refuge and protection to the Empress Maud's party, his rival in the throne.

Under shadow of this, King Stephen seized on his possessions, and Castles, wherein he found immense Riches accumulated; this hastened the Bishop's death, which happened December the 4th 1139. Jealous of the ambitious designs of the Clergy, and resolved to curb the exorbitance of

of their power, Stephen deprived them of their places of strength, and conferred them on Laymen, in whose allegiance he might more securely confide. Sarum he bestowed on Patrick Devereux, Son to Walter Earl of Rosmar in Normandy, 1139, immediately on the Decease of Bishop Roger. The King was also desirous of presenting Philip his Chancellor to the See; but this both the Clergy of Sarum, and the Pope's Legate violently opposed; to be revenged on both, he kept the Bishoprick unfilled during his life, as did his successor Henry II. until five years before his death.

Petrus Blesensis, who was Archdeacon of London in 1160, seemed to prophecy of the removal of the Cathedral to the Vale, in these words —
 “ Old Sarum is a place exposed to the wind,
 “ barren, dry, and solitary; a Tower is there, as
 “ in Siloam, by which the Inhabitants have for
 “ a long time been enslaved. — The Church of
 “ Sarum is a Captive on a hill; let us there-
 “ fore in God's Name go down into the level,
 “ where the vallies will yield plenty of Corn,
 “ and the champain fields are of a rich Soil.” —
 This was fulfilled in about 60 years after; the Earl not being able to bear an equal, nor the Bishop a rival in power, frequent contentions ensued, which at length ended in a final separation; a Bull was procured for the Translation of the Church, wherein the specious reason of inconvenience was assigned for this removal, rather than the real Cause, A. D. 1219. A new wooden Chapel was begun at New Sarum in honour of the blessed Virgin, and in a short time the work was so far advanced, that in the feast
 of

of Trinity the Bishop, Richard Poore, celebrated divine service in it, and there consecrated a Cemetery. From this time, says Godwin, Old Sarum dwindled away, and nothing remained of it, when he writ, but the walls of the Castle, the ruins of which are, at present, very considerable. We are informed by Cambden, that Bishop Wyvil, by a Writ at Law, brought in question the right of William Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, to the Old Castle; the Earl desired to defend it by single combat: to this the Bishop consented, and their Champions were introduced for this purpose; but just as the Combat was about to begin, an order from the King deferred it for the present: in the mean time the Affair was compromised for a sum of money.

Old Sarum, or Salisbury, gave title very early to many noble Families. Knighton styles Edric, Duke of Mercia, Earl of Salisbury. After the conquest, William I. conferred it on Walter Devereux, besides large possessions in the County: by marriage it devolved to William Longespee, natural Son of Henry II. by fair Rosamond. Edward III. gave it to William Montacute, in whose Family it became extinct, in the reign of Edward IV. Lastly, King James I. bestowed this Earldom on Robert Cecil, second Son of Lord Burleigh, whose descendents possess it at this day.

S E C T. II.

Of the CATHEDRAL.

IN the year 1225, Richard Poore finding the new Fabrick of the Church so far advanced, that divine service might conveniently be performed in it, commanded the Dean to cite all the Canons to be present on the Michaelmas following. The Bishop came in the vigil of St. Michael, and consecrated in the new Cathedral three Altars; the first in the East part, in honour of the holy Trinity and all Saints; the second, in the North part of the Church, to St. Peter, and a third in the South, to St. Stephen and the other Martyrs. Henry, Archbishop of Dublin, and Stephen, Archbishop of Canterbury, were present at these Transactions; who after some hours spent in prayer in the New Church, went down to the Bishop's house, and were nobly entertained for a week. The next year the bodies of the three Bishops of Old Sarum were brought from thence, and interred in the New Fabrick, viz. the body of St. Osmund the Founder, with those of Roger, and Joceline.

We shall now proceed to a description of the Cathedral, in the words of Sir Christopher Wren, who accurately surveyed it in 1668.—The whole pile, says he, is large and magnificent, and may be justly accounted one of the best patterns of Architecture in the Age wherein it was built. The figure of it is a Cross, upon the Intersec-
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tion of which stands a Tower, and a Steeple of Stone, as high from the foundation as the whole length of the Nave, and is founded upon four Pillars and Arches of the Interfection. Between the Steeple and the East end is another crossing of the Nave, which on the West side only has no Isles: the main body is supported on Pillars with Isles annexed, and buttresses without the the Isles, from whence arise bowes, or flying buttresses, to the walls of the Nave; which are concealed within the timber roof of the Isles.

The roof is almost as sharp as an equilateral triangle, made of small timber after the antient manner, without principal rafters. The whole Church is vaulted with Chalk between the Arches and cross springers only, after the antient manner, without orbs and tracery, excepting under the tower, where the springers divide, and represent a sort of tracery. And this appears to me to have been a later work, and to have been done by some later hand than that of the first Architect, whose Judgment I must justly commend, for many things, beyond what I find in divers gothic fabrics of later date; which though more elaborated with nice and small works, yet want the natural beauty that arises from proportion of the first dimensions: for here the breadth to the height of the Naves, and both to the shape of the isles, bear a good Proportion: the pillars, and the intercolumnations (or spaces betwixt pillar and pillar) are well suited to the height of the arches. The mouldings are decently mixt with large planes, without an affectation of filling every corner with ornaments, which, unless they are admirably good, glut the

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eye, as much as in music too much division cloyes the ear. The windows are not made too great, nor yet the light obstructed with many mullions and transoms of tracery work, which was the ill fashion of the next following age; our Artist knew better, that nothing could add beauty to light; he trusted in a stately and rich plainness, which his marble shafts gave to his work; I cannot call them Pillars, because they are so long and slender, and generally bear nothing; but are added only for ornament to the outside of the great pillars, and decently fastened with brass.

These Pillars shew much greater than they are; for the shafts of marble, that encompass them, seem to fill out the Pillar to a proportionable bulk; but indeed they bear little or nothing; and some of them that are pressed, break and split; but this is no where so enormous as under the Steeple, which being 400 feet high, is borne by four Pillars; and therefore, out of fear to over-burthen them, the inside of the Tower, for forty feet height above the Nave, is made with a slender hollow work of pillars and arches. Nor hath it any buttresses; the Spire itself is but nine inches thick, though the height be above 150 feet. Almost all the Cathedrals of the Gothic form are weak and defective in the poise of the Vault of the Isles: as for the Vaults of the Nave, they are on both sides equally supported, and propped up from spreading, by the bowes, or flying buttresses, which rise from the outward walls of the Isle. But for the Vaults of the Isles, they are indeed supported on the outside by the buttresses, but inwardly they have no other stay but the Pillars themselves, which, as they

they are usually proportioned, if they stood alone without the weight above, could not resist the spreading of the Isles one minute; true indeed, the great load above of the walls and vaulting of the Nave, should seem to confine the Pillars in their perpendicular station, that there should be no need of abutment inward; but experience has shewn the contrary, and there is scarce any Gothic Cathedral, that I have seen at home and abroad, wherein I have not observed the Pillars to yield and bend inwards from the weight of the Vault of the Isle. — This critical inquiry into the defects and merits of this elegant structure by so able an hand, cannot fail of being pleasing to the curious and nice Observer. Here follow the dimensions of the principal parts of the building.

L E N G T H S.

	Feet
The extreme outside from West to East	480
Ditto inside	452
From the extreme West to the Center of the Tower	235
Ditto inside	217
	Feet
From the Center of the Tower to that of the East Cross	96

W I D T H S.

Extreme outside of the Grand Cross,	
South to North	232
Ditto inside	205
C 2	Extreme

Extreme of the West front	_____	115
Extreme of the Body, or three Isles	—	102
Nave between Pillar and Pillar	—	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Extreme of the Tower from West to East		51 $\frac{1}{6}$

H E I G H T S.

From the pavement to the extreme top of the Spire	_____	400
Ditto to the top of the Capstone or Ball		387
Ditto to the top of the parapet wall of the Tower	_____	267
Ditto to the extreme top of the West front		130
Ditto to the top of the vaulted cieling of the Nave	_____	84
Ditto to the cieling of the Isles	—	38

C L O Y S T E R.

Out to out of the Walls	_____	195
Area inclosed	_____	140
Clear width to walk in	—	18

C H A P T E R - H O U S E.

		Feet
Out to out of the Walls, diameter	—	78
Ditto in the clear withinside	—	58
Heighth of the vaulted cieling	—	52

The last is an Octagon: the Roof bears all upon one small Pillar in the Center, which seems too feeble to support it; this Chapter-House, from this very Circumstance, is as curious and extraordinary a building as any in Europe. The carved Work over the Prebends stalls here, if we

if we may judge from what has escaped the sacrilegious hands of Cromwell's party, was as beautiful for design and execution, as any this Kingdom afforded. The history of the Old Testament, beginning with the Creation of man, and ending with the overthrow of the Egyptians in the Red Sea, was finely represented in High Relief. There is great richness of Invention displayed in many of the Figures, the Draperies are easy, and the expression in the various countenances well imagined and executed. *Noah's Ark* particularly deserves attention, as also the *building of Babel*; and above all the *destruction of Sodom*; where we behold the City tumbling into ruins, in such a manner as gives us no small Idea of the Artist's abilities. In a word, the Chapter-House is extremely curious on many Accounts, and ought always to be seen by those who visit the Cathedral. It is said, the Doors, and Chapels in the Church equal the Months in the Year; the Windows the Days, and the Pillars and Pilasters the Hours. The latter are of fusile Marble, an antient Art now either lost, or little known. As there is no ascent to the Choir, it has the resemblance of a Theatre, being painted with Gold Pannels, and Groups of Garlands, of Roses, and other flowers intermixt, which run round the tops of the Prebendaries stalls. The Bishop's throne is supported by gilt Pillars, and painted all over with flowers upon a white Ground.

The Monuments are numerous, and some of them very beautiful: we shall mention the most remarkable. In the following Account of the Cathedral, we shall begin with St. Mary's Chapel.

pel. This is separated to the East from the rest of the Church, being dedicated and used many years before any other part was built. In the middle of this Chapel, before the Altar, lies St. Osmund, under a Grave-Stone raised above the Ground like a Coffin, with only this Inscription.

A N N O M X C I X .

This Bishop finished the Cathedral of Old Sarum, begun by his predecessor Herman. He was very learned, as is before observed, and composed the Church Service, called, *Ordinale secundum usum Sarum*, which was so well received, as to be generally used throughout the Kingdom.

On the South side of this Chapel, is a dormitory, belonging formerly to the *Beauchamp* family. The cieling is of carved Irish oak, and observed never to have spiders nor cobwebs. The many Mitres fixed to the cieling, shew that it was the burial place of some Bishops. Lord *Cheney* lies here in armour on a Tomb, and within an Arch, *Nicholas Longespee*, fourth son of the last *William*, Earl of Sarum, under a large Marble stone, formerly inlaid with brass plates, and adorned with the family Arms.

On the North side of this Chapel was another small one founded by *Margaret*, wife of Sir *Robert Hungerford*, in which she established a perpetual chauntry of two priests, and dedicated it to the honour of Jesus and the blessed Virgin, in 1464. Masses were to be sung, and divine service performed in it, for the good estate of *Robert Lord Hungerford*, and others. For the mainte-

maintenance of this Chauntry, it was endowed with the manor of Imere, in Wiltshire, and the advowson of the Chapel, three Messuages, two hundred Acres of land, three hundred Acres of pasture, eight Acres of meadow, and thirty shillings rent in Winterbourne and Homington, and a moiety of the manor, with the advowson of Folke, in Dorsetshire. All this was performed according to the last will of her husband, and the raising this fabrick cost four hundred and ninety-seven pounds. When this pious lady had performed all to her satisfaction, she died, and her bones were laid here in 1477 by *Robert*, her son and heir, who being taken prisoner in a battle at Hexham, was beheaded at Newcastle upon Tyne in 1463, and was interred here. There were formerly many fine pieces of painting here, particularly at the West end, representing *St. Christopher* carrying *Christ* over the River.

To the West of the last Chapel is a fair Tomb of Wood, richly painted, diapered and gilt, on which lies a Statue of grey marble in a coat of mail, a sword by his side, and upon an Antique shield are embossed six Lions rampant, Azure 3, 2, 1. Or, The like number of Lions are also painted upon his furcoat, which by reason of its many foldings are not so easily perceived.

This antient Monument was brought from Old Sarum, with the bones of *William Longespee*, Earl of Salisbury, natural son of King *Henry II.* by fair *Rosamond*, who was supposed to have been poisoned by *Hubert de Burgh*, Earl of Kent, 1226.

Near this is another Tomb, belonging to the *Montacutes*, Earls of Salisbury.

On the South side of the East cross Ile is the Dormitory of the Dukes of *Somerset*, with several figures of white Marble, viz. a man and a woman at length, he in Armour, she in her Robes, both praying, and at their head and feet, a person in armour under four Corinthian marble pillars and Pyramids. Under the Arch is a black marble Tablet, and a long Inscription in Gold Capitals. The whole is adorned with Ensigns and Banners.

On the North side, is a beautiful Tomb of Purbeck stone, over which is an Arch supported by four twisted Corinthian pillars, and four Pilasters, on the Top of which are four Pyramids, with balls on their Summits, and on the top of all is a Globe, whereon is a Cube. At the four Corners are the four cardinal Virtues, *Prudence, Justice, Temperance, and Fortitude*, with their proper Symbols. Fame has a laurel and palm branch in her hands. Underneath are the Figures of a man and woman at full length; he in armour, his head supported by a Cushion on a head-piece, and his feet by a horse; she is in a widow's dress, and her feet on a Greyhound; both hold up their hands in a posture of devotion.

The Inscription informs us, that it is the Monument of Sir *Thomas Gorges*, Baronet, of *Langford*, in this County, and *Hellen Snachenberg*, one of the Ladies of the bedchamber to *Cæcilia*, Jaughter of *Eric*, King of *Sweden*, who married Sir *Thomas Gorges*. Their son, *Edward Gorges*, Lord *Dundalk* in *Ireland*, built this Dormitory. There are various Hieroglyphical figures alluding to the Inscriptions.

Over

Over the South door is the figure of a Doctor of Divinity, in his Academical habit. Near the former are the Figures of Death, and a Traveller.

Over the TRAVELLER's head.

Alasie Death alasie, a blessing thing that were,
Yf thou wolldst spare us in our lustynesse,
And cum to wretches that be soe of hevy chere
When thay ye clepe to slake there dystresse
Crewelly werneth the yt. seygh wayle and wepe
To close there yen that after ye doth clepe.

Over the Figure of a SKELETON,

Graffles galante in all thy luste and pryde
Remember that thou schalte gyve due
Death shold fro thy body thy fowle devyde
Thow mayst not hym ascape certaynly
To ye dede bodies cast down thyne ye
Beholde thayme well confidere and see
For such as thay ar, such shalt yow be.

1459.

On a black marble Monument, enchased in white, on the South wall, is an Inscription to the memory of Mrs. *Mary Cooke*, and these Verses.

What Duties most commend a vertuous wife
To God, to husband, and to parents due;
Those, Fame reportes, she practised all her life,
And bids posterity believe it true;
And that her Dowries and sweet gistes of Mind,
To her leave praise, to her leave greife behind;

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One sonne she had, which was to her so deere,
That while she gave him life, the dead lies heere.

1642.

On the same wall, on a black marble Tablet, supported by two Ionic pillars, is the Epitaph of Sir *Henry Hyde*, Baronet, who was Envoy from *Charles II.* to the *Porte*, and Resident in *Greece* for many years. He was beheaded for his attachment to the King, by *Cromwell's* party, in 1650.

On the South side of the Cross Ile is a small Dormitory of curious workmanship, partly facing the Choir, built by Bishop *Audley*; in which were formerly many Images of the Apostles, and other eminent Saints; but now lost.

On the same side, on a small black marble Tablet, is this Inscription:

The three Grave stones underneath this place, of *Jo. Jewel*, *Robert Wywil*, and *Edmund Gbeast*, Bishops of this Church of Sarum, were removed out of the Choir, upon the paving thereof with white marble; which was done at the charges of the Reverend Doctor *John Townson*, the sonne of *Robert Townson*, formerly Bishop of this Church.

Anno Dom. 1684.

On the North Wall of the Choir is a brass plate, bearing the figure of a Bishop, raised from his Tomb by two Angels: over him is a cloud, and beneath an Inscription, which informs us, that Dr. *John Gordon* lies here. He was descended of the noble family of *Huntly*, in *Scotland*, and in high esteem with *Mary Queen of Scots*. He went over into France, and was Gentleman

tleman of the Chamber to *Charles IX.* and *Henry III.* When King *James* ascended the English throne, he sent for him, and made him Dean of Sarum.

Behind the Altar, under an Arch, with a Closet over it, lies Bishop *Blythe*.

1483.

Against the West wall of the South cross Isle under a Busto, in episcopal Habit, adorned with a Telescope, and other mathematical Instruments, in Relievo, is an Inscription to Dr. *Seab Ward*, Bishop of Salisbury. He was born at Buntingford, in Hertfordshire, and educated in Sydney College, Cambridge. His great mathematical Learning recommended him to the best Preferments. He was made Bishop of Exeter first, and from thence translated to Sarum. The Widows College, mentioned hereafter, is owing to his munificence. The Chancellorship of the Garter had for many years been in lay hands, but he procured from King Charles II. a Restoration of it to the See of Sarum, to which it had formerly been annexed.

In one of the Windows is the figure of a Person in a Gown; it is Doctor *Kymer*, a Physician, and Dean of this Church. This shews, that formerly here, as at present in Germany, Men of other Professions, besides Divinity, were capable of the highest spiritual Promotion.

On the North wall, is a fair white marble Monument, supported by two black Corinthian Pillars, to Dr. *John Davenant*, Bishop of Salisbury. He was the most celebrated polemic divine of his age, and as such sent by James I. to

the Synod of Dort In his life he was most exemplary, and a lively Picture of a primitive Pastor.

Against the South wall, under an arch, lies a man in Armour, and by him his Lady, in a Black Robe, flowered with gold; the whole supported by two black Corinthian Pillars, round which are twisted Vine leaves, and grapes of gold and green. On the Architrave, in capital gold Letters, is inscribed,

SIR RICHARD MOMPESSEON, KNIGHT, AND
DAME KATHERINE HIS WIFE.

Lord Stourton, in the Reign of Philip and Mary, having murdered a Gentleman at his own Table, with some Circumstances of Barbarity, forfeited the usual grace of the Crown, in being beheaded; it was ordered that he should die at the Gallows. After his execution, his friends desired to have him buried in this Cathedral; but the Bishop refused, unless the silk halter, in which he was executed, was hung up over him, as a monument of his Crime; this was complied with, and remained here until a few years ago.

We must not omit mentioning the painted glass in this Church, which, though not so large as that in other places, yet is by no means inferior to any, for beauty, and brilliancy of colours.

The Close, which was formerly surrounded with a Wall, was the Residence of the Bishop, Dean, Canons, and other attendants on the Cathedral. The Bishop's Palace, and Deanry, are handsome old Buildings. We must not omit the

the Library, which has lately been new fitted up, it was originally built by Bishop Jewel, and furnished with Books by his Successor, Dr. Gheast. The College of Matrons is a fair, strong, and regular Pile, erected by Bishop Ward, and endowed by him with above 200l. per Ann. for the reception, and maintenance, of ten Clergymens widows, of the established Church. Over the gate, in Gold characters, is this Inscription.

D°. O°. M°.
Collegium hoc Matronarum
Humillime dedicavit
Sethus Episcopus Sarum.
Anno Domini
MDCLXXXII.

By a MS. in the possession of the late Thomas Rawlinson, it appears, that in the times of the Civil Wars, some of Cromwell's Party sold the Bishop's Palace, with its furniture, &c. to William and Thomas Baxter, for the Sum of 880l. 2s. And the Royalties of Sarum, and certain other Lands, to the Mayor and Commonalty of New Sarum, for 359cl. 7s. 8d.

Before we close this Section, and leave the Cathedral, it may afford some Entertainment to extract a few Particulars, relative to the Custom of Choral Bishops. What gave rise to this inquiry was, the discovery of a stone-monument, representing a little boy habited in Episcopal robes, a Mitre on his head, and a Crozier in his hand. This which was buried under the Seats near the pulpit, was taken from thence, and placed in the North part of the Nave, where

where it now lies, defended by iron cross-bars. Mr. Gregory, Prebendary of Winterborne Earles, after a good deal of trouble in searching old Statutes, and MSS. found, that the Children of the Choir antiently elected a Chorister-Bishop on St. Nicholas's day; from that, to Innocents day, he was dressed in Pontifical robes: his Fellows were Prebends; and they performed every service, except the Mass; which the real Bishop, Dean, and Prebends, usually did. They made processions, sung part of the Mass: and so careful was the Church that no interruption, nor press, should incommode them, that by a Statute of Sarum it was pronounced Excommunication for any to do so. If the Choral Bishop, continues Gregory, died within the Month, his exequies were solemnized with an answerable pomp and sadness: He was buried, as all other Bishops, in his ornaments. At his feet is a Monster, supposed to be a Dragon; being part, perhaps, of his family arms: or, as others imagine it, refers to the words of the Psalmist—Thou shalt tread on the Lion, and Dragon—meaning the Saints.

S E C T. III.

Of the City of NEW SARUM.

FROM the time of founding the Cathedral in the Vale, the Inhabitants of Old Sarum began to desert their former residence, and remove from thence. No small inducement to this

WAS

was the Charter of privileges granted by Henry III. to it, making it a free city, and with the same extensive immunities and liberties, as Winchester enjoyed. Bishop Bingham also obtained leave to turn the Western road through New Sarum, which formerly passed through Wilton; Harnham-bridge was built, and a foundation laid, by these means, for future magnitude and splendor. Mr. Price, before cited, observes, the first object of the new inhabitants was to provide themselves with a corn mill: for the working of which an head of water was indispensibly necessary. This circumstance, he not improbably conjectures, gave rise to those numerous little streams, that run through most of the Streets, which were obliged to be raised to prevent the water running into the houses; by this means alone can we account for the low situation of many old houses, into which you descend by a number of steps, as well in the Close, as in the City. The two gates leading into the Close, as St. Anne's gate, and the Close gate, are a further proof of this; these appear very low, while Harnham gate remains lofty; which difference can arise from no other cause, as I myself suggested to Mr. Price, than that the soil at the two first mentioned Gates has been raised, to accommodate the Inhabitants of the Close and City.

Besides the preceding Charter of Henry III. others have been granted by succeeding Princes, whereby the Corporation is made to consist of a Mayor, Recorder, Deputy Recorder, twenty-four Aldermen, and thirty common-council, a Town Clerk, and three Serjeants at Mace: The Earl of Pembroke is Lord High Steward; the

the Earl of Radnor, Recorder; and Sir Alexander Powel, Knight, Deputy Recorder.

The first Wednesday after the Feast of St. Martin, the Mayor is sworn into Office at Guildhall, before the Bishop, if present; or at the Council-House.

The Market-place is very extensive, and would form a beautiful Square, but for the Council-House, which spoils the Figure. This is an old Gothic wooden building, yet very convenient for the purposes it is designed for. In the lower parts are the Law, and Crown Courts; above is the Council Chamber, where the City Justices meet every Monday, for the determination of causes within their Cognifance, and for the better government of the City: Here the Corporation assemble on proper occasions; the room is spacious, and hung with the heads of many benefactors, and with a fine Picture of Queen Anne, and also one of his present Majesty.

Weekly Markets are held every Tuesday, and Saturday; besides these, there are four Fairs annually; Tuesday after January 6, for cattle, and woollen cloth. Monday before Old Lady-Day, April 5, for broad, and narrow, woollen cloth. Whitfun Monday and Tuesday, for pedlary, and horses. Tuesday after October 10, for hops, cheefe, and onions.

St. Edmund's Church, situate at the North-East end of the Town, was a College founded by Bishop Wyville, A. D. 1270; it had formerly a Provost, and twelve secular Canons. Upon the dissolution of Monasteries, it was vested in the Crown; where it remained until the scite
and

and lands, with the house adjoining, called still the College, were granted by King James I. to Gouge, and Lord, who alienated it to Bailey, who transferred his Title and right to Mr. Bartholomew Tookey and others, together with the right of Tythes, and the patronage of the Rectory; but in the 13th of the said reign, the aforesaid Premises were conveyed to the use of the Parishioners. This Church is in the gift of the Bishop, and supported by Subscription. The following pretty verses are in a black letter on a brass plate in the Church.

R I C C A R D U S V E N N A R D.

If it be lawful for a rural penne
To write of matters touchynge heavenlye power,
Or to renew a great complainte for them
Whose vertuous dedes have gain'd in happy houre
A place with God, then give me leave to telle,
Of such a losse whose lyke hath nere befelle;
Anne Vennard shee, whose corps interred here,
Whose soule in blisse, whose vertues live on earth,
A Mother thrice, yea thrice a mother deare,
Whose godlye lyfe abridg'd by fatal dethe
Makes me complayne: and from a sighing hearte
Doe wish that place (though not by my deserte)
Whilst she did live; her vertues lykewise lyvde,
Now she is dede they are again revived.
Each one that knew hir say'd she lyvde to dye
And yet now deade hir praise they ratifye:
This me contents: Hope says that we shalle meete
With totall joy in throane of heavenly seate.

Mors mortis morti mortem nisi morte dedisset,
Æternæ vitæ janua clausa foret. An. 1586.

In the Cemetary, on a Stone Tomb, supported with brick is this Inscription :

Here lyeth the body of Mr. Richard Phelps, Gent. and late Alderman of this City, A. D. 1654. Mayor thereof ; who departed this Life, April the 23d, 1662.

And is he dead ! And shan't the City weep ?
That it no longer such a Saint could keep ;
Surely when Death shall thus lay hold upon
The Pillars of the House, the Building's gone.
Well may we fear, and dread what God is doing,
That Flames are kindling, while our Lots are going.

The righteous is taken away
From the evil to come.

Mr. Phelps was one of the numerous canting Saints in Cromwe.l's days, and a bitter enemy to the Restoration of Charles II. No wonder his party thought the world was coming to an End, when this zealous enthusiastic Alderman demised.

At the West end of the Church-yard, on a black marble Tomb, is the following Inscription.

Here resteth the body of Mr. *Philip Crew*, formerly Schoolmaster in this Parish, who dyed Jan. 30, 1638.

To whose perpetual memory the Society of Shoemakers, to whom he was liberally beneficial, by giving them his House for ever, commonly called Crew's Hall, and other Tenements, hath deservedly erected this Tomb.

Repairs

Repaired by *William Bishop*, and *Andrew Gilbert*, Wardens; and *James Smith*, Chamberlain of the Shoemakers.

1712.

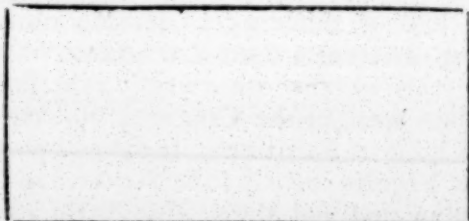
The antiquities of St. Edmund's church, printed in 1719, and now very scarce, make mention of the following Particulars, and merit being recorded here. "On the South side of the Church, in a Window, was a remarkable piece of Painting, which, for its singularity, and having made a considerable noise in the world, deserves a short description."

"In this window were finely represented the six days work of the Creation, in four different Lights or Partitions: In several parts of it were Figures of *God the Father*, pourtrayed in blue and red Vests, like little old men, the head, feet, and hands naked; in one place fixing a pair of Compasses on the Sun, and Moon; in other parts were some blunders committed in point of Chronolgy; as the God-head was figured creating the Sun and moon on the third day; whereas it should be the fourth; and the trees and herbs on the fourth day, instead of the third; the Fowls on the third day, instead of the fifth; and the creation of man (from whose side the woman rises) on the fifth, instead of the last; and the rest of the seventh day was represented by God the Father in a deep sleep." — "The superstition of this piece raised the spleen of Henry Sherfield, Esq; Recorder of the City of Sarum, who irregularly and violently broke this Window, in a Fit of Enthusiasm; for which he

“ was summoned into, and tried in the Star
 “ chamber, 6 Feb. 1632 ; was found guilty, and
 “ fined 500 pounds, and to make an acknow-
 “ ledgment of his offence before John Lord
 “ Bishop of this Diocese, and such persons as he
 “ should think fit to have present.”

In the same Antiquities is an account of the
 Conventual seal of this College ; it is of brass,
 and of this Figure.

S : Cor. Collegii



Move Bar.

Con. Edmundi

“ On it are represented the figures of a Bishop,
 “ perhaps the Founder, in Cathedra, lifting up
 “ his right hand in a posture of Benediction,
 “ and a Cross in his left, under a Canopy : and
 “ under his feet a priest on his knees, holding
 “ his hands closed in a devout posture ; on his
 “ right-hand, in an Escutcheon, are three Stars
 “ of twelve points each ; on his left-hand, in
 “ another, is a Chevron between three Castles : to
 “ what family the first coat belongs, I cannot
 “ discover ; likely to some Benefactor : the se-
 “ cond unquestionably belongs to the name of
 “ Wyle, and therefore may be fairly supposed to
 “ have been the Founder's, Walter de la Wyle ;

“ round

“ round it is this Inscription, S. Coe. Con. Ed-
 “ mundi Nove Sar. That is, the common Seal
 “ of the Conventual College of St. Edmund,
 “ New Sarum ”

St. Thomas Church was built as a Chapel of
 Ease to the Cathedral, but how early cannot
 with certainty be settled; it was dedicated to
 St. Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury,
 who was martyr'd in the reign of Henry II. as
 Monkish Writers pretend, for supporting the
 Rights of the Church against the encroachments
 of the King.

It is a large and beautiful Pile, 138 feet long
 within the Walls, and 70 feet broad; consisting
 of a spacious body, two Isles, three chancels,
 and a Vestry-room, with a handsome well-adorned
 Tower, thirty Yards high to the top of the
 Stone work; the finishing, above that, is of wood,
 and covered with Lead. In this Tower are
 eight bells, (with a set of Chimes) whose Tenor
 is four feet six Inches Diameter. On the East
 side of the Tower is a Dial, of near ten feet
 square, with quarter Jacks under it; and on the
 South side are two Figures standing in Niches;
 the one representing Saint Thomas Becket, with
 his Crozier, Staff, and Mitre; the other the Vir-
 gin Mary, with our Saviour in her Arms; which
 is the Arms of the Cathedral Church of Sarum.

In the Church are Seats for the Mayor, Alder-
 men, Justices, and others of the Corporation;
 and also several Monuments erected to the fa-
 mily of the Eyres. The perpetual Cure of St.
 Thomas is in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter,
 and supported by Subscription.

The

The third parochial Church is that of St. Martin, the Patronage of which belongs to Mr Wyndham, and is also supported by Subscription.

In that part of the Suburbs of Salisbury, called Harnham, stood the College de Vaulx, built, by Giles de Bridport, for the Reception of poor Scholars, who from thence went to Oxford, to take degrees. But this was dissolved at the Reformation. Opposite is St. Nicholas's Hospital, where six poor men, and as many women, are maintained. In the City are two Hospitals; Trinity was founded in the reign of Richard II. the Mayor, for the time being, is Master: And Mr. Froud's Hospital, which was built in 1750. for six Men and six Women, who are allowed 3s. each weekly; the Trustees are six Gentlemen of Salisbury. There are besides three or four others.

The City has one Free Grammar school, and another is supported in the Close by the Dean and Chapter. There are likewise boarding Schools for young Ladies, where they receive the politest Education. Neither are genteel Amusements wanting, to render Salisbury agreeable to the Inhabitants and Strangers. There is a Concert, and Assembly, every week, alternately; the room is elegant, and the Company numerous, and brilliant. We have a pretty Theatre at the Vine, and are visited by a Company of Players every year.

S E C T. IV.

Of STONEHENGE.

THIS celebrated piece of Antiquity has been for many ages, and still is, the Admiration of those who view it. Various conjectures have been formed, as to the Authors, and the use of it; however as Dr. Stukely has examined it with greater accuracy than others, his account is therefore to be more relied on. Inigo Jones surveyed it many years before the Doctor, and drew up a handsome account of it, making it a Roman Temple of the Tuscan Order. We shall give an abstract of both, beginning with Jones's, and leave it with the Reader to judge for himself.

Within a Trench about 30 feet broad, and on a rising Ground, are placed huge Stones in three Circles, one within another, in the Figure of a Crown. From the plain it has three Entrances, the most considerable lying North-East; on each of which were raised, on the outside of the Trench, two Stones gate-wise; parallel whereunto, on the inside, were two others of less proportion. The outward circle is about an 100 feet diameter; the stones of it very large; four yards in height, two in breadth, and one in thickness. Two yards and a half within this Circle, is a range of lesser stones. Three yards further is the principal part of the work, called the Cell, of an irregular figure, made up of two rows of stones; the upright ones in height are twenty feet, in breadth two
two

two yards, and in thickness one yard. These are coupled at top by large transom stones, like architraves, which are seven feet long, and about three and a half thick. Within this was also another range of lesser pyramidal Stones, of about six feet in height; and in the inmost part of the Cell, Mr. Jones observed a Stone lying towards the East, four feet broad, and 16 long, supposed to be the Altar Stone.

When Dr. Stukely came to view Stonehenge, he could not find the number of stones mentioned by others. This may be true; for many people are silly enough to look on the stones as factitious, and often break off large pieces to prove it: this, and the industry of Country-people in carrying them away for building, has greatly diminished their number: Notwithstanding all the injuries Stonehenge has received, the Doctor beheld it with rapture; the greatness of the Contour, the dark parts of the ponderous Imposts over one's head, the Chasms of sky between the Jambs of the Cell, the odd Construction of the whole, and the magnitude of every part, strike you, says he, into an extatic Reverie, which none can describe, and they only can be sensible of, that feel it. He thus determines the measure used in this work. Take a Staff 10 feet four inches and three quarters long, divide it into six equal parts, these are palms, the original measure. The founder's intention was to form a Circle, whose Diameter was to be 60 Cubits. Accordingly each stone was to be 4 Cubits broad, and each interval 2 Cubits. Now 30 times 4 Cubits is twice 60, and 30 times two Cubits is 60; so that thrice 60 Cubits completes a Circle, whose
diameter

diameter is 60 Cubits. Thus a Stone and an interval, in the outward Circle, make three Squares, two allotted to the stone; one to the interval: This general design may be seen in the 7 stones now remaining at the grand entrance. The stones of the outward Circle are 4 Cubits broad, 2 thick, and 9 high; on the top of every 2 of them, are placed head-stones, as Imposts, or Cornices: These Imposts are 6 Cubits long, 2 broad, and one and a half high; the Uprights diminish a little every way, so as at the top to be but 3 Cubits and a half broad, whereby the Imposts project over the uprights, both within and without. In its perfection, the outward Circle consisted of 60 stones, viz. 30 Uprights, and 30 Imposts; of these, 17 Uprights are left standing, 11 contiguous to the grand entrance, and 5 Imposts upon them; another upright leans on a stone of the inner Circle. There are 6 more lying on the ground, whole, or in pieces; there is but one Impost more in its proper place, and but 2 more lying on the ground; so that 22 are carried away by rude and sacrilegious hands. Five Cubits inwards, there is another circle of lesser Stones. The Stones of this are truly parallelograms; their proportion is 2 Cubits broad, 1 thick, and 4 and a half high, and were 40 in number. But 19 are left, 11 standing in situ; the walk between these 2 Circles is 300 paces in circumference.

Having passed the second Circle, you behold the Cell, or Adytum, which is an Ellipsis. It is composed of trilithons, 2 uprights, and one Impost; they are 5 in number, and still remain. Each trilithon stands independent of its neighbour;

bour; they also diminish to the top, which takes off from their weight. The Tenons, or Mortises, are particularly formed, being about 10 inches and a half in diameter, and resembling half an Egg, rather than an hemisphere, and so effectually keep both Uprights, and Imposts, from Luxations. Lord Winchelsea, and the Doctor took a walk upon one of these trilithons, but it was thought a frightful situation.

The whole number of stones is thus computed: the great Oval consisted of 10 Uprights, the inner, with the Altar, of 20, the great Circle of 30, the inner, of 40. These, with 5 Imposts of the great Oval, 30 of the great Circle, and some more broken and scattered, completed the Temple, making in all 140 Stones. In the reign of Henry VIII. a tin tablet was found here, inscribed with strange characters: this was lost, which, if understood, might have discovered something very curious.

Dr. Stukely observed, half a mile north of Stonehenge, and across the Valley, a Hippodrome, or horse-course; it is included between two ditches, running parallel East and West: they are 350 feet asunder: it is 100,000 feet long. The barrows round this monument are numerous, and remarkable, being generally bell-fashion; yet is there great variety in their diameters, and their manner of composition. These were single Sepulchres, as appeared from many that were opened. On the West side of one was an entire segment, made from Center to Circumference; it was good earth quite through, except a coat of Chalk, of about two feet thick, covering it quite over, under the turf. Hence appears the manner

manner of making those Barrows, which was to dig up the turf for a great ways round, till the barrow was brought to its intended bulk ; then with the Chalk dug out of the surrounding ditch they powdered it all over. At the center was found a Skeleton perfect, of a reasonable size, and with the head lying northward. On opening a double barrow, the composition was thus : After the turf was taken off, there appeared a layer of chalk, and then fine garden mould. About 3 feet below the surface, was a layer of flints, humouring the convexity of the Barrow : this being a foot thick, rested on a layer of soft mould, in which was enclosed an Urn, full of bones. The urn was of unbaked clay, of a dark reddish colour, and crumbled into pieces. It had been rudely wrought, with small mouldings round the Verge, and other circular channels on the outside. The bones had been burnt ; the Collar-bone, and one side of the under jaw, were entire ; there was a large quantity of female ornaments mixt with the bones, as beads of divers colours, many of them Amber, with holes to string them ; and many of the button sort were covered with metal.

Having now given an account of this curious fragment of British Antiquity, we shall in the next Section proceed to a Description of Ambresbury, Wilton, Longford, and Fonthill Houses, the elegant Seats of the Duke of Queensberry, the Earls of Pembroke, and Radnor, and William Beckford, Esq.

S E C T. V.

*A Description of AMBRESBURY,
WILTON, LONGFORD, and
FONTHILL Houses.*

DR. Stukely thinks it probable, the Town of Ambresbury took its name from its vicinity to Stonehenge, which was originally called Ambres, or Main Ambres; which, he tells us, signified anointed, or consecrated, Stones. Let this be as it will, Elfrida, to expiate the murder of Edward the Confessor, founded a Monastery here in 980. In the reign of Henry II. 1177, the Nuns were expelled for incontinence, and others, from Font Everard in Normandy, introduced in their stead: it continued in a flourishing state till the reformation, when it shared the Fate of the other monastic Institutions.

The Town is pleasantly situated upon the river Avon: it has the appearance of antiquity, and some good Inns, much frequented by those, who go to see Stonehenge, or the Duke's house and gardens. This seat was designed by Inigo Jones, and finished by his scholar Webb. There are many fine improvements made in the Gardens, which are very beautiful; through them the Avon sweetly meanders. Over this river is built a bridge, with a delightful room in the Chinese taste. Here in this happy retreat, this illustrious Pair pass their time in that calmness
and

and innocence, which alone constitute true felicity; while others, of less Abilities and Virtue, are eager after places and pensions, the Duke of Queensbury is dealing out his beneficence to the indigent; and his noble Consort rivalling him in Acts of humanity. These patronized the modest Gay, and at last paid a singular regard to his memory in Westminster Abbey. On this occasion, says Pope,

Blest be the Great! for those they take away,
 And those they leave me—for they left me Gay;
 Left me to see neglected Genius bloom,
 Neglected die! and tell it on his Tomb;
 Of all thy blameless Life the sole return
 My Verse, and *Queensb'ry* weeping o'er thy Urn.

Longford, or Langford, more properly, is three miles from the Council-House, in Salisbury. It belonged formerly to the family of the Hares, Viscounts Colraine. The house, which was built in the reign of James I. is in a triangular form, with round Towers at the Corners. The river Avon runs by it on the East, and a stream that comes from the West, meanders through the Gardens, which are laid out in an elegant taste, with flowering shrubs and pleasing Lawns; there is a pretty park before the house, and a fine view of Barford, and Standlynch, the seats of Mr. Duncomb, and Mr. Dawkins. The Dining room, Library, and Chapel, though not very large, are exceeding pleasant, and elegantly decorated. The Gallery is very fine, and contains some excellent pictures: the furniture of it is said to have cost little short of 10,000*l*.

In

In one corner is an Octogonall room, hung with modern Tapestry, from the droll paintings of Teniers. The paintings in the Chapel windows, represent the passages of Christ's life, as expressed in the Creed. The Earl of Radnor, the present owner, is daily adding new Improvements to this seat; it is, on the whole, very handsome, and agreeably situated.

Wilton-House, belonging to the Earls of Pembroke, is well known through Europe, to every Connoisseur in the polite Arts. The furniture is the richest that could be procured, being the productions of the greatest Geniuses in Sculpture, and Painting. The House was begun in the reign of Henry VIII. upon the ruins of a suppressed Monastery: the great Quadrangle was finished in that of Edward VI. and Hans Holbein designed the Porch. The hall side being burnt down above sixty years ago, was rebuilt very sumptuously.

In the Court, before the front, stands a Column of white Egyptian Granite, with a Statue of Venus on the top of it; extremely fine, and worthy of attention. It is the same as was set up before the Temple of Venus Genetrix, by Julius Cæsar. In one of the niches of a pedestal, in the inner court, is a Statue of Venus, picking a thorn out of her foot; the turn of the body is inimitable, and the expression of pain, in her countenance, fine. The Hall is 50 feet by 28: It contains a vast profusion of Statues, bustos, and Basso-relievos. Among others, here are the following. The Statue of Didia Clara; drapery exceedingly fine. Darto, Euterpe, by Cleomenes; elegantly done. Bust of Nero, the countenance

countenance expressive of his soul. Ditto of Lucilia; very fine. Statue of Hercules dying; vast expression. An Alto Relievo, Saturn; most exquisitely performed. Ditto, Endymion asleep; the posture but indifferent. Ditto, Saturn, crowning arts and sciences; very fine.

On each side of the door, leading to the Staircase, is a copy by Wilton, one the Venus de Medicis, and the other Apollo of Belvedere. These are not only the best Copies of those Statues in England, but are most inimitably done. Let us lay aside all prejudices, upon account of their being but Copies, and examine them for a moment as Originals. The easy graceful attitude of Apollo, was never exceeded; nor had ever drapery so light, airy, and elegant an appearance; the robe falling on one side, and thrown negligently over the stretched-out arm, is a stroke of grace beyond description. And the beauty and delicacy of the Venus, amazingly fine. The Saloon is 60 feet long, 30 broad, and 30 high; a most elegant room, in which proportion pleases every eye: one end is covered by the famous family picture, by Vandyke, one of the finest of the kind in the World: It is 20 feet long, and 12 high, the figures as large as life. It contains the Earl of Pembroke, then Lord Chamberlain, with his Lady, sitting; their five sons standing on the right, and the Earl of Carnarvon, with his Lady, their Daughter, on the left: before them stands their eldest son, and the Duke of Buckingham's daughter, whom he married. Sir Godfrey Kneller offered 3000*l*. for this piece, and the late French King as many Louis d'ores as would cover it.

In the

In the Collonade room is the descent from the cross, by Albert Durer ; it is one of the very finest pieces in this Collection ; it consists of eleven figures of the most capital Expression. The bloody body of Christ is wonderfully painted. In most of the rooms are marble chimney pieces, of the most excellent work, carved in Italy, and brought from thence. There are many porphyry, granite, and marble Tables. We must not omit the Garden front, which is 194 feet long, and justly esteemed one of the best pieces of Architecture, by Inigo Jones. It would be incompatible with the narrow Limits of this Guide, to give an Account of the Raphaels, Mich. Angelos, Salvator Rosas, Veroneses, Titians, and many other illustrious Painters ; particularly, as Mr. Kennedy has lately published a very accurate description of these, and what other curiosities are in the house, to which we must refer the inquisitive, for further satisfaction.

Mr. Beckford's Seat, at Fonthill, is an Object worthy the attention of a curious Traveller. A few years ago the House was, by an accidental fire, burnt down in three hours ; all the rich furniture was consumed, and an Organ, valued at five thousand pounds ; the whole loss was estimated at thirty thousand pounds, and only six thousand was insured.

However, it has since been rebuilt, in an elegant taste : the surrounding Plantations are very beautiful, and the Gardens well laid out.

A Benefactor of 20l. or an annual Subscriber of one Guinea, may recommend one in-patient in the

in the Year, and no more ; but out-patients as many as they please. A Benefactor of 50*l.* or an annual Subscriber of two Guineas, shall, in a Year, recommend two in-patients. But an annual Subscriber of five Guineas, shall recommend as many in-patients, in the Year, as he pleases, provided he has but two in the Infirmary at once. Any person from home may depute another to recommend in his stead. Every Subscriber not living in, or near Salisbury, is desired to name some Inhabitant of that City, to pay his Subscription. All Subscriptions, at whatever Time made, are deemed to commence from the first of September. Recommendations from Subscribers in *Arrear*, are not received.

P A T I E N T S.

Patients recommended from distant Parts, are to bring a short state of their case, drawn up by some Physician, Surgeon, or Apothecary, (post-paid.) No woman big with child, no child under 7 years old, except in extraordinary cases, such as fractures, Stone ; or where couching, trepanning, amputation, or other operations are necessary to be performed in the Infirmary ; none disordered in their senses, suspected to have the small-pox, itch, ulcers in the legs, cancers, consumptions, Dropsies, Epilepsies, are received as In-patients. No Soldier to be admitted an In-patient, until his officer has engaged to pay his subsistence money ; except Soldiers on furlough.

Patients are discharged, and admitted every Saturday, between the Hours of 11 and 1 o'Clock ; none are admitted after 12 o'Clock, nor can be
after

after one, because the Committee is then adjourned. Here follow the Forms of recommending a Patient, or deputing another to recommend, during absence.

SALISBURY INFIRMARY.

Day of 17

Gentlemen,

I recommend to your examination A. B. of the Parish of who, I am well satisfied, is a real Object of Charity, and destitute of Friends to procure Advice and Medicines, and I desire may be admitted an Patient of the Salisbury Infirmary, if there are no circumstances in his Case prohibited by the Rules of the Society.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your humble Servant,

To Secretary.

Age.
Distemper.
How long ill.

Form of DEPUTATION.

To the Governors of the Salisbury Infirmary.

Day of 17

Gentlemen,

I hereby authorize A. B. to recommend Patients for me, and in my right, during my absence from home; and unless any recommendation

G 2 tion

tion of his, in my name, shall happen to be precluded by one signed by myself; or by my revocation of this, or should be inconsistent with the Rules, I desire it may be accepted, as if it came immediately from me.

He who is thus deputed, is to recommend Patients in this Form.

Day of 17

Gentlemen,

I recommend to your examination of the Parish of who I am well satisfied is a real Object of Charity, and destitute of Friends to procure Advice and Medicines; and I desire may be admitted an Patient of the Salisbury Infirmary, if there be no circumstances in Case prohibited by the Rules of the Society. I send this for and in the right of A. B. Esq; (who is absent from home) pursuant to the authority by him given to,

Gentlemen,

Your humble Servant,

C. D.

No security-money is required by the Governors of the Infirmary, either for the removal of distant in-patients, or for burial in case of death: But it is expected, that the friends of such Patients as die in the Infirmary, or the Officers of the Parish, to which they belong, will either remove the Corpse, or defray the expences attending the funeral, if buried by the Society; which expences are so contrived, as not to exceed half a Guinea. But in case such Patients, as live at a distance, are not removed on their discharge, after

after due Notice given, an Order will be made to send them home at the Parish expence, if their Relations cannot afford to pay it. Each Patient is to be sent with a proper change of Linen.

An Account of the Time of the POSTS setting out from, and Return to Salisbury.

GENERAL POST.

THE London Mail goes through Andover; and all Letters for Basingstoke, Hertfordbridge, Odiham, Alton, Petersfield, and the Delivery of those Places, go by this Mail.

All Letters to foreign Parts, or to go on board any of his Majesty's Ships, are to be paid for, otherwise they will not be forwarded from the Post office.

Sets out Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at Eleven in the Morning. Comes in Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Night.

GENERAL POST, WEST.

To Shaftesbury, Blandford, Wareham, Dorchester, Weymouth, Bridport, Lyme, Cranbourn, Winburn, Poole, Fordingbridge, Ringwood, Christchurch, Sherbourn, Bridgwater, Crookhorn, Taunton, Wells, Honiton, Exeter, &c. with all Places in their Delivery.

Sets out Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Night. Comes in Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at Noon.

CROSS

CROSS POST, WEST.

To Heytesbury, Warminster, Frome, Westbury, Lavington, Devizes, Chippenham, Calne, Trowbridge, Bradford, Bath, Bristol, Marlborough; with all Places in their Delivery. Sets out Sunday, Ten at Night; Wednesday, and Friday, Six in the Evening. Comes in Monday, at Night; Wednesday, and Friday, in the Afternoon.

CROSS POST, EAST.

To Stockbridge, Winchester, Alresford, Fareham, Wickham, Southampton, Lymington, Gosport, Portsmouth, Isle of Wight, and most Part of Hampshire.

Sets out Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at Eleven in the Morning. Comes in Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, in the Evening.

A List of all the STAGE COACHES, and CARRIERS; with the Places where they Inn, and the Days they set out from SALISBURY: Alphabetically digested.

Andover Carrier.

TARRANT, comes to the Swans Monday Night: Returns Tuesday Morning, at Ten o'Clock.

Amesbury.

Cove, comes to the Swans Tuesday, and Saturday Mornings: Returns the same Days, at Twelve o'Clock.

Hayter,

Hayter, comes to the Maidenhead Tuesday Morning: Returns the same Day, at Twelve o'Clock.

Ashcomb, Berwick, and Fern.

James, comes to the Swans Tuesday Morning: Returns the same Day, at Twelve o'Clock.

Boyton, Codford, and Stockton.

Alford, comes to the King's Head Tuesday Morning: Returns the same Day, at One o'Clock.

Bath, Bristol, and Devizes.

W. Hayward, by Way of Tinhead, comes to the Cart-Wheel Monday Evening: Returns Tuesday Morning, at Ten o'Clock.

James Hayward, by Way of Melksham, comes to the Maidenhead Monday Evening: Returns Tuesday Morning, at Ten o'Clock.

Brown, comes to the Goat, by Way of Pottern, Monday Evening: Returns Tuesday Morning, at Six o'Clock.

Halcomb, comes to the Lamb, by Lydeway, Monday, and Thursday Evenings: Returns Tuesday, and Friday Mornings.

Bath Machine.

Sets out from the Red Lion and Cross-Keys Tuesday, and Friday, at Six in the Morning: Returns Wednesday, and Saturday Evenings.

Blandford

Blandford Stage-Coach.

Porter, comes to the Antelope, from London, every Monday, and Thursday Evenings; goes to Blandford, Tuesday and Friday Mornings, at five o'Clock; returns the same Day to Salisbury: Goes for London Wednesday, and Saturday Mornings, at three o'Clock.

Bristol.

Brewer and Co. from the Red Lion and Cross-Keys, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Mornings: Returns Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings.

Bulford, Durrington, and Everly.

Maton, comes to the Chough Tuesday, and Saturday: Returns at Noon.

Bishopston, Chalk, and Alvedeston.

King, comes to the Lamb Tuesday, and Saturday Mornings: Returns the same Days, at Twelve o'Clock.

Broughton.

Barton, comes to the Six Bells Tuesday Morning: Returns the same Day, at Twelve o'Clock.

Blandford, Wareham, and Corfe-Castle.

Meador, comes to the Cross-Keys Wednesday Evening: Returns Thursday Morning, at Seven o'Clock.

Bulford and Durrington.

Wansbrough, comes to the Chough Monday Evening: Returns Tuesday, at Twelve o'Clock.

Crook-

Crookhorn, Chard, &c.

Woolcott, comes to the Cart-Wheel Tuesday Evening: Returns Wednesday Morning, at eleven o'Clock.

Cranbourne.

Edmonds, comes to the Red Lion Wednesday Morning: Returns the same Day, at Noon.

Christchurch.

Brown, comes to the Feathers Monday Evening: Returns Tuesday, at One o'Clock.

Chiltern, &c.

Alford, comes to the Maidenhead Tuesday: Returns the same Day, at Noon.

Donhead, Wardour, and Shaftesbury.

Short, comes to the Chough Tuesday, and Friday Mornings: Returns the same Days, at Noon.

Dorchester.

Avery, and Co. comes to the Cross-Keys Wednesday, and Saturday Mornings early: Returns Monday, and Thursday, at Seven o'Clock in the Morning.

Exeter, and Plymouth.

Nisse, from the White Hart, for London, Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday, at seven in the Evening; Returns Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday,

Friday, at Ten in the Morning : Goes for Exeter, at Eleven the same Mornings.

Exeter Coach, for London.

Comes to the White Hart every Afternoon, about three o'Clock, gets to Blandford the same Evening, and to Exeter the next Day : Returns from Exeter every Evening, and gets to London the next Day.

Fordingbridge, Ringwood, *and* Christchurch.

Whitcher, comes to the Woolpack Tuesday Evening : Returns Wednesday Morning.

Fordingbridge.

White, from Milford Street, Tuesday Morning : Returns the same Evening.

Budd, From Fordingbridge, comes to the Three Swans every Tuesday Morning : Returns the same Day at two o'Clock.

Frome, Hindon, *and* Shipton-Mallard.

Burg, comes to the Cross-Keys Tuesday Evening : Returns Wednesday Morning, at Seven o'Clock.

Gosport Stage-Coach.

Comes to the White Hart Monday, and Thursday Evening : Returns Tuesday, and Friday Mornings, at Six o'Clock, by Way of Southampton.

London.

London.

London and Exeter Post Coaches, in two Days, come to the Three Lions every Afternoon about four o'Clock; get to Blandford that Evening, and to Exeter the next Day: Returns from Exeter every Night.

Andrews, comes to the Swans, from London, Wednesday Night; returns Thursday Morning seven o'Clock: Comes from Chard, Crookhorn, Yeovil, Sherborne, Milbourn Port, and Shaftesbury, Wednesday Night: Returns Thursday Morning at seven o'Clock.

Pound, sets out from the Vine, Tuesday and Saturday, at Noon; gets to the Bell Inn, Warwick Lane, London, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Mornings early.

White, from Milford-Street, by Way of Stockbridge, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at One o'Clock in the Morning: Returns Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Eight in the Morning, from the Swan Holbourn-Bridge.

King, comes to the Red Lion by Way of Andover and Newbury, Thursday Morning: Returns Thursday Afternoon, at Two o'Clock.

Whitmarsh, comes to the Sun in Fisherton, from Taunton, Sherborne, Yeovil, Wincanton, &c. Wednesday Evening; goes for London Thursday Morning; returns Wednesday Evening: Goes for the West early Thursday Morning.

Tanner and *Coombs*, from Winchester-Street, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Nights, at

Nine o'Clock: Returns every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Noon, from the George, Snow Hill.

Lugershall, Tidworth, &c.

Edwards, comes to the White Horse in Castle-Street, Tuesday, and Saturday Mornings: Returns the same Days, at Noon.

Mere and Hindon.

Duke, comes to the Vine once a Week, the Day uncertain.

Marlborough.

George, comes to the Chough Monday Evening: Returns Tuesday Morning, at Nine o'Clock.

Fry, comes to the Sun, in Fisherton, Monday Evening: Returns Tuesday Morning Eight o'Clock, by Maningford, Wilcot, Milton, Alton, Fifeild, &c.

Netherhaven, Uphaven, and Haxon.

Wiltshire, comes to the Chough Tuesday Morning: Returns the same Day, at Noon.

Oxford.

Buckingham, from Draghall-Street, Tuesday Morning, Nine o'Clock: Returns Saturday, at Noon.

Avery, and Co. comes to the Cross-Keys Wednesday, and Saturday Mornings early: Returns

turns Monday, and Thursday, at Seven o'Clock in the Morning.

Poole.

Browne, comes to the Goat Tuesday Morning, Seven o'Clock: Returns the same Day at Noon, by Cranbourn and Winbourn.

Ringwood and Poole.

Morgan, comes to the Red Lion Monday Evening: Returns Tuesday Morning, at Ten o'Clock; goes to Lymington Saturdays, from Ringwood.

Romsey, Southampton, and Isle of Wight.

Judd, comes to the Red Lion and Cross-Keys, Monday and Thursday Nights: Returns Sunday and Wednesday Evenings.

Shaftesbury.

Gibbons, comes to the Goat Friday Morning: Returns Saturday Evening; sets out for Winchester Monday Morning.

Short, comes to the Chough Monday and Thursday Evening: Returns Tuesday and Friday, at Twelve o'Clock.

Read, comes to the Maidenhead Tuesday Morning: Returns the same Day, at Twelve o'Clock.

South-

Southampton and Romfey.

Figes, comes to the Cart-Wheel Tuesday, and Friday Nights: Returns Wednesday, and Saturday Mornings, at eleven o'Clock.

Stockbridge and Winchester.

Lower, comes to the Swans Thursday Evening: Returns Friday Morning, at Ten o'Clock.

Semley.

Grey, comes to the Running-Horse Monday, and Thursday Mornings: Returns the same Days, at Noon.

Salisbury Machine.

For London, sets out from the Red Lion Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Three o'Clock in the Morning: Returns Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, in the Afternoon.

Taunton Coach.

Comes every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Night; goes for Taunton, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Mornings, early.

Wallop, Ampert, Sarson, &c.

Payne, comes to the Running-Horse, Winchester-Street, Monday Night: Returns Tuesday, at Noon.

Borton,

Barton, comes to the Six Bells, Tuesday Morning: Returns the same Day, at one o'Clock.

Wincanton, Mere, and Hindon.

Harvey, comes to the Vine, Monday Night: returns Tuesday.

Wilton.

Penny, comes to the Saracen's-Head, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Ten in the Morning: Returns the same Days at two o'Clock.

F I N I S.

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Waltham near the Town called the Quarry
the Welch Bridge a Gate or Shute is
the Statue of Russell - -
prosecutor near the - The remains of the Roman
and of Roman Fortifications -
near this is Wekin Hill -
a small house or White Lady's a mile
from the - The King the 2^d was preserved
the the Battle of Worcester in the park
the Pryor's -
the field near the 2^d where the Battle was
fought between H. 7. Richard & Henry 8.

X



